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Joint Tenants—Limitation of Actions.—The running of the statute of limitations against one of several joint tenants is held, in *Cameron v. Hicks* (N. C.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 407, to operate as a bar against all, although the remainder are under disability.

Fellow Servants—Ditch Digger and Foreman.—One engaged in digging a trench for a gas main across a public street at night, and the foreman in charge of the gang, are held, in *Gereg v. Milwaukee Gas Light Co.* (Wis.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 367, to be fellow servants, so that the master is not liable for injuries to the former through the failure of the latter to inform him that more cars may be expected on the tracks laid in the street, or in failing to keep watch and warn him of the approach of a car which strikes him.

Contributory Negligence—Last Clear Chance.—A plaintiff who has received an injury occasioned by the negligence of the defendant, but who could have avoided it by the exercise of ordinary care on his own part, is held, in *Dyerson v. Union P. R. Co.* (Kan.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 132, to have no right to recover damages therefor, although the defendant ought to have discovered, but did not in fact discover, his peril in time to prevent the accident, where the plaintiff's negligence continued up to the very moment he was hurt, and the exercise of reasonable diligence before that time would have warned him of his danger and enabled him to escape by his own effort.

Carriers of Passengers—Negligence—Intoxicated Passenger.—The intoxication of a passenger is held, in *Black v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.* (Mass.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 148, to be properly found by the jury not to be a direct and proximate cause of his injury, so as to relieve the carrier from liability for injury to him in consequence of his being removed from the train by employees and left upon a flight of steps, down which he falls to his injury, because of his inability to care for himself.

Electric Light Company—Negligence—Live Wires.—An electric light company which negligently turns a current on to a circuit having a grounded wire is held, in *Harrison v. Kansas City Electric Light Co.* (Mo.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 293, not to be able to escape liability for resulting injury to a person coming in contact with the grounded current, by the fact that the injury would not have occurred except for the act of a stranger in making a second ground at another place.

Rewards.—A reward offered for the arrest of a criminal is held, in *McClaghry v. King* (C. C. A. 8th C.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 216, not to be earned by the giving of information which leads to his arrest.